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Harold H. Bailey announces that the J. P. Bell Publishing Co. of Lynchburg, Va., have started work on the publication of this book, "Breeding Birds of Virginia," which they expect to have before the public on or about June 1, 1913. There will be fourteen full page color plates of birds, heretofore unfigured, which, with the one hundred and eight half-tones taken from nature, represents the greater part of the species figured in the text of over three hundred pages. Virginia being the overlapping boundary of many of the northern and southern forms, the field covered should be of special interest to the ornithologists. As this will be a limited edition, those desiring to secure a copy should notify the author at Newport News, Va., as early as possible. The publishers are noted for their high-class work, and both they and Mr. Bailey guarantee the whole work to be above the ordinary. The price will be \$3.00 (three dollars).

EARLY ROOSTING FLIGHTS OF THE TREE SWALLOW AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

During the latter part of May and the first ten days of June, 1912, there occurred at this place daily flights of the Tree Swallow. These flights commenced on the 25th of May and lasted until the 10th of June. The birds would appear from the west at about five-thirty each evening in immense numbers and the flight would continue until seven p. m. As the birds flew low, they could be readily observed, and each flock, so far as could be seen, were composed only of the adult birds of both sexes. Prior to this time these flights have never been observed before July 25, at which time they become a regular happening in the course of the day's events.

After the 10th of June, however, these flights discontinued and only a few stragglers were observed wending their way towards the meadows until the usual time for them to begin flying again in late July.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.

A RUNT CROW (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) AT POMPTON LAKES, N. J.

While making investigations as to the summer food of the *Corvus brachyrhynchos* at this place during the summer of 1912, among a lot of twenty birds shot, was one which was very abnormal in many ways. This bird measured in length 13.75"; wing (right) 9.90, (left) 9.95; tail, 5.85; exposed culmen, 1.60; depth of bill, .70; tarsus (right) 2.00, (left) 2.15. The plumage was a dead black totally devoid of gloss or sheen and the tarsi were deep

brown, tinged with bluish, especially on the upper parts. The other birds in this lot averaged as the normal bird would do.

Of the twenty stomachs examined the food consisted as follows: Corn, fruit and other grains, 40 per cent; beetles, 10 per cent; vertebrates, 23 per cent; lepidoptera, 15 per cent; spiders, 2 per cent, and miscellaneous invertebrates, 10 per cent.

Of the first division, corn (yellow) made up 75 per cent and the remainder consisted of oats and rye. In the second division ground beetles composed wholly the food of this class; of the vertebrates, were remains of several species of batrachians and field mice; of the lepidoptera were numerous caterpillars and moths; of the arachnida were numerous Geometrical spiders and an occasional crayfish, and the miscellaneous invertebrates consisted of earthworms and other unrecognizable materials.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.

Bloomfield, N. J.

TWO BREWSTER'S WARBLERS AT LEONARDO, N. J.

On May 4, 1913, at Leonardo, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, two specimens of the *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* appeared among a small group of second growth maples near the northern end of the town between the New Jersey Central Railroad tracks and the seashore. The first of these birds to be seen was an adult male and differed slightly from the typical male of this species by having a small circular spot of clear yellow in the center of the breast about one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The wing bars were white as in the *H. chrysoptera* and the side, just below the middle of the wings, was washed with a faint but conspicuous yellowish tinge.

The second was also a male and differed very slightly from the typical male. In this specimen the yellow on the breast was replaced by a very faint tinge of black appearing under the surface of the feathers of the breast. These two birds were in company with fifteen or sixteen *Helminthophila chrysoptera* and were present about an hour, during which time they afforded excellent opportunities for observing them at close range, as they were very sociable and allowed me to approach within five or six feet of them before moving off to another branch of the saplings in which they were feeding.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.